

3/135/60/000/006/003/007
A104/A029

AUTHOR: Gitlevich, A.D., Graduate Engineer

TITLE: Auxiliary Welding Equipment

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 6, pp. 10 - 13

TEXT: In this article which was worked out in cooperation with V.B. Loraiko, A.P. Pavlovskiy, A.N. Belavina, L.I. Rabinovich of VPTI tyazheloogo mashinostroyeniya (Heavy Machine Building VPTI) and P.I. Sevbo, M.D. Litvinchuk and others of the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O. Paton of the AS UkrSSR) the following welding equipment is described: Welding manipulators of the types T-25 (T-25), T-2 (T-2), which are installed in various plants, whereas the types MAC-2 (MAS-2), YCM-1200 (USM-1200), YCM-5000 (USM-5000) and YCM-10000 (USM-10000) are only designed. Among position manipulators, type CM-5000Г (SM-5000G) is particularly recommended. Turntables are less frequently used in the welding industry. Double-sided, electromechanically operated tilters designed by VPTI Stroydormash (now VPTI Mosgorsovarkhoz) are most widely used. Among standard and special double-sided tilters, which include chair,

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circular and screw jack tilters, the most widely used items are T-15 (T-15), T-16 (T-16), T-17 (T-17) and T-18 (T-18) roller stands. Most efficient are stands with driven roller sections ensuring the turning of items with projecting parts. Such stands can be promptly assembled and dismantled, ensuring full utilization of production space. Immediate development of reliable sectional stands is recommended. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-tekhnologicheskii institut tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Technological Design Institute of Heavy Machine Building)

BROVKO, I.A.; GITLEVICH, A.D.; BRAGINA, Ye.I., red.; VIKTOROVA,
Z.N., tekhn. red.

[Auxiliary equipment for assembling and welding operations]
Vspomogatel'noe oborudovanie dlia sborochno-svarochnykh rabot.
Moskva, TSINTIMASH, 1961. 48 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Welding--Equipment and supplies)

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1.5400 also 2808

S/135/61/000/001/001/018
A006/A001

AUTHOR: Gitlevich, A.D., Engineer

TITLE: Mechanization of Assembly-Welding Operations

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1961, No. 1, pp. 1 - 6

TEXT: Information is given on a number of units for mechanized accessory welding operations and comprehensive mechanization in the manufacture of welded structures, shown in an exhibition on welding. The section of manipulators and positioners includes the following machines: the YCM -500 (USM-500) manipulator, intended for the turning and adjustment of up to 500 kg work pieces into a position and rotation convenient for the automatic or manual welding of annular or meridional seams; the YCM -1200 (USM-1200) and YCM-5000 (USM-5000) welding manipulator which are now being manufactured in series; three types of MAC (MAS) manipulators, where the face plate rotates through a stepless regulator from a 1.3 kw motor (Table 1); the CM -1000П (SM-1000P) manipulator-positioner, assuring the rotation and inclination of the parts to be welded with the aid of two pneumatic engines connected to the air line at the 4-5 atm pressure; the CM-5000Г (SM-5000G) manipulator-positioner for the turning, inclination and lifting of

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large-size parts; a 5000 kg capacity manipulator-positioner assures the mechanized rotation and inclination of the work and is equipped with platforms for the operators; the position of the platforms can be regulated. The following positioners for welding operations are on view: a two-stand positioner equipped with electric driven turning and hoisting mechanisms, a lifting-turning conductor with pneumatic clamps and a draft fan; a 17-ton capacity two-stand positioner with lifting centers and movable stands; a ring-positioner with dismountable rings for welding longitudinal dumpcar border slides of 12.8 m length, 1.5 m width and 5 ton weight; a jaw-positioner for the turning of up to 40 m long and up to 15 ton heavy beams and pillars during the assembly and welding of metal structures; the particular feature of this machine is the free access to the work to be welded along its whole length; a positioner with hydraulic hoisting jacks for the assembly and welding of 12 ton locomotive frames; a 10-ton capacity portable positioner with hydraulic lifting jacks to be used in small scale production; a group of two-stand positioners of 2, 5 and 10 tons capacity for welding large-size parts of freight cars; the 10 ton positioner has a 1,700 mm center height and is used for 14 m long and 3 m wide parts; There is a section at the exhibition displaying devices for mechanized accessory operations, such as a device for the mechanized winding X

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up of electrode wire into welding machine containers and the simultaneous cleaning from rust of the wire; the P-550 (R-550) flux-apparatus and a gas-exhauster to remove harmful gases during welding. A series of exhibits demonstrates mechanized operations when assembling the parts for welding. Materials are presented for the introduction of a multi-purpose installation intended for the assembly of cylindrical parts for welding of circular seams; a multi-purpose portable hydraulic assembly portal for the assembly of large-size box beam structures of up to 3,000 mm height, up to 800 mm width and 32 m length; high-efficiency special units with pneumatic clamps and fixators are intended for the assembly of the bodies and side walls of electric train cars; a specialized unit for the assembly of platforms of 60 tons capacity, and for the assembly of longitudinal dumpcar borders, of 80 tons capacity, are on view; Comprehensive mechanization of welding-structure production is demonstrated by a number of exhibits. A line for the manufacture of welded low-carbon and low-alloy large I-beams, with a yearly output of 67,000 tons; the dimensions of the beams are 12 m length; 600-2,000 mm height; wall thickness 8-20 mm; shelf width 200-600 mm; thickness of shelves 10-40 mm. A line is shown for the manufacture of mining cars assuring the output of 100 cars per shift. Automatic lines are shown for the manufacture of railroad tanks, truck wheels, metal struc-

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tures of broaching machines; straw shaker keys, locomotive frames and bodies, truck cabins and open-wagon hatch covers. A section of the exhibition shows manual arc welding holders, including a holder for cinderless welding, a holder reducing the length of cinders designed by Engineer B.I. Smirnov, and a spring type holder. X

GITLEVICH, A.D.; LOMILO, I.A.

Auxiliary welding equipment. Avtom. svar. 14 no.11:64-70 K
'61. (NIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy proyektirovannyy tekhnologicheskiy institut tyazhelogo
mashinostroyeniya.

(Welding--Equipment and supplies)

GITEVICH, A.D.

Classification and conventional symbols for welding tools and devices.
Avtom. svar. 15 no.2:86-88 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut tyazhelogo
mashinostroyeniya.

(Welding--Equipment and supplies)

YEMEL'YANOV, Leonid Vasil'yevich; ZHIVOTINSKIY, Lev Abramovich;
GITLEVICH, Arlen Davidovich; TYURIN, V.F., nauchnyy red.;
IONOV, V.N., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Auxiliary equipment for welding; an album] Vspomogatel'noe oborudovanie dlia svarki; al'bom. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 123p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Welding--Equipment and supplies)

GITLEVICH, A.D.; ZHIVOTINSKIY, L.A.; ZHMAKIN, D.F.; PAL'KEVICH,
A.S., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; CHIKUNOV, A.I., inzh.,
retsenzent; TYURIN, V.F., inzh., red.; PETUKHOVA, G.N.,
red.izd-vz; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Work standards based on technical data for welding engineering
processes] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie tekhnologicheskikh
protsessov v svarochnykh tsekhakh. [By] A.D. Gitlevich i dr.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 170 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Welding--Production standards)

GITLEVICH, A.D., inzh.

Types of auxiliary welding equipment. Svar. proizv. no.2:44-46
F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-tekhnologicheskii institut tyazhelogo
mashinostroyeniya.

(Welding--Equipment and supplies)

GITLEVICH, A.D.; KOGAN, K.I.

Analysis of basic technical and economic indices for the making
of welding structure in heavy machinery building. Avtom. svar.
16 no.1:68-74 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-tekhnologicheskii institut tyazhelogo
mashinostroyeniya.

(Machinery—Welding)
(Welding—Costs)

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GITLEVICH, A.D., instr.

Conference on the mechanization of welding in heavy machinery
manufacture. Svar. proizv. no.943 S '64. (MIRA 17:12,

GITLEVICH, A.D.

Standardization of equipment for mechanizing welding. Autom. svar.
17 no.10:80-83 0 164 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy proyektiro-tekhnologicheskii institut avtomaticheskogo
mashinostroyeniya.

NEPOROZHNIY, P.S.; GRINEVA, N.P., inzh., red.; GITLEVICH, A.E.,
inzh., red.; PCHELKIN, S.A., inzh., red.; SLOBODKINA,
G.N., red.

[Power engineering and construction of power systems in
India] Energetika i energeticheskoe stroitel'stvo Indii.
Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 108 p. (MIRA 18:9)

GITLEVICH, A.D., inzh.

Standard equipment for the mechanization of welding operations.
Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 19 no.3:22-26 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

GITLIN, JAN.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

GITLIN, JAN. Nad Rio de la Plata. Ksiazka i Wiedza, 1958. 340 p.
MIDW Not in DLC

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4,
May 1959, Unclass.
L. 11

GITLIN, N. N.

USOV, I., inzhener. (g.Leningrad); GITLIN, N., inzhener. (g.Leningrad).

The K-44 carburetor. Za rul. no.6:16-17 Je '57. (MLBA 10:7)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro toplivnoy apparatury.
(Automobiles--Engines--Carburetors)

GILMAN, James, and John Loh--(disc) "Study of certain factors in relation to
improving ^{the} ~~work~~ in the torsion of IAZ engine." (11, 1-10, 11)
probs (11, 1-10, 11) (11, 1-10, 11)

GITLIN, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KALUGIN, K.P.

Selecting an efficient design of the gasoline booster pump
for motor vehicles. Avt.prom. 28 no.1:21-23 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy
institut toplivnoy apparatury avtotraktornykh i statsionarnykh
dvigateley.

(Fuel pumps)

ZHDANOVSKIY, N. S., doktor tekhn. nauk; GITLIN, N. N., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOLAYENKO, A. V.

Investigating the performance of the GAZ-21 engine with flame ignition in case of carburetor mixing and fuel injection. Avt. prom. 28 no.9:3-8 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut toplivnoy apparatury avtotraktornykh i statsionarnykh dvigateley i Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

(Motor vehicles—Engines—Testing)

ZHDANOVSKIY, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHILIN, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
NIKOLAYENKO, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigating light fuel injection systems with a proportioning distributor. Avt. prom. 30 no.2:12-15 Ag '64.

(MIRA '7:11)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut toplivnoy apparatury avtotraktorov i statsionarnykh dvigateley.

L 35749-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AR6017326

(Q)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/46/000/001/0045/0045

AUTHOR: Zhdanovskiy, N. S.; Gitlin, N. N.; Nikolayenko, A. V.; Kozhushko, K. I.

TITLE: Jet ignition is an effective means of increasing economy and completeness of combustion in automotive engines working on gasoline and liquified gas

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, Abs. 1.39.337

REF SOURCE: Zap. Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, v. 97, 1965, 181-189

TOPIC TAGS: ignition, combustion research, engine ignition system, fuel consumption

ABSTRACT: Jet ignition is an effective means of increasing fuel economy in serial automotive engine working on gasoline and liquified gas. The more active flow of the combustion process results in decreasing the carbon oxide content in exhaust gases, compared to spark ignition. This holds true for both gasoline and liquified fuels.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBS DATE: none

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ACC NR: AP7000363

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0135/0136

INVENTOR: Gitlin, N. N.; Saprykin, V. M.; Popov, L. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Fuel pump for injecting light fuel. Class 46, No. 188798. (announced by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Fuel Equipment [Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut toplivnoy apparatury])

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 135-136

TOPIC TAGS: pump, fluid pump, engine fuel pump, *FUEL INJECTION*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a fuel pump for injecting light fuel into the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine, which contains plungers, sleeves, and spring-loaded intake valves, the closing moment of which is changed by a moving element with oblique parts for regulating the amount of fuel supplied. To increase fuel-feed accuracy and simplify the design, the intake valves are located inside the pistons, and the moving element is made in form of a rack passing through the sleeves and plungers. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 11Sep63

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UDC: 621.43.031

GITLIN, Ya.L.

Radioscopy in copper prospecting in the Altai. Razved. i okh.
nedr 29 no.11:38-43 N '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Altayskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.

GITLIN, N., inzh. (Leningrad); NIKOLAYENKO, A., inzh. (Leningrad)

Which is the optimum regulation? Za rul. 21 no.7:15 J1 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut toplivnoy
apparatury.

(Motor vehicles—Fuel systems)

KOVAL'SKIY, A.; GITLINA, N.

Integrated brigades in the Vladivostok harbor. Mor. flot 23
no.4:6-8 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Vladivostokskogo
porta (for Koval'skiy). 2. Starshiy inzh. otdela truda i
zarabotnoy platy Vladivostokskogo porta (for Gitlina).
(Vladivostok--Longshoremen)

15-58-2-10341

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 249 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gitlin, Z. Ts.

TITLE: Hydrofract Method for Opening Petroleum-Bearing
Stratum (Iz opyta raboty po gidravlicheskomu razryvu
plasta)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Metody uvelicheniya nefteotdachi plastov.
Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1955, pp 92-97

ABSTRACT: A production test was made of hydrofract opening of a
petroleum-bearing stratum in pressure wells of the
Tatneft' Trust. The test showed that both spent
sulfite alcohol (SSA) and pure water, used as sand
carrying hydrofract liquids, sometimes fail to produce
the desired effect of increasing the stratum permea-
bility to the flow of ground water. The Strata-Physics
Branch of the TsNIL (Central Scientific Research

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15-57-7-10341

Hydrofract Method for Opening Petroleum-Bearing Stratum (Cont.)

Laboratory) at the Tatneft' Trust conducted many tests of seepage of SSB through a Devonian sample. The following factors were found necessary: 1) use of liquids of high viscosity, which will seep primarily through the most permeable interstrata joints, wedge themselves between the layers, and produce fissures; 2) formation of primary channels for penetration of the hydrofract liquid by controlled local blasting of the strata. Laboratory and well tests permit the conclusion that use of SSB decreases the permeability of the strata. Hence, a new liquid must be found which will have a water base. SSB should be purified of mechanical admixtures before it is used. The well should be swabbed before test-cycling of the water and after injection of the SSB. It was determined that the amount of liquid for one cycle of pumping should be equal to the volume of the pipes and sump, and that the amount of included sand should be 20 to 30 percent by weight of the hydrofract liquid. The process should be repeated if a large amount of sand needs to be used. It is necessary to: 1) screen the sand; 2) prevent the sand

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Hydrofract Method for Opening Petroleum-Bearing Stratum (Cont.) 15-57-7-10341

from lodging in the bottom zone of the well; 3) to conduct tests on the use of coarser sand (grain sizes of 1.2 to 1.5 mm and 1.5 to 1.8 mm). The sand should be washed and cleaned of mechanical admixtures.

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V. M. Yermolayev

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GUTLIN, Z.TS.

Data on hydraulic fracturing of sands in the Tatar A.S.S.R.
Neft.khoz.34 no.7:26-29 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Petroleum engineering)

9,7910

6.5200

24857

S/106/61/000/005/005/006
AO55/A133

AUTHORS: Vatsenko, V. A. and Gitlits, M. V.

TITLE: Determining the irregularities in the efficiency of ferromagnetic carriers for phototelegram reproduction.

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 5, 1961, 58

TEXT: The serial production of magnetically rerecorded phototelegram reproducers using the standard 6.25 mm tape is being prepared this year in the USSR. As amplitude modulation is used, the elimination of irregularities in the efficiency of the tapes becomes an important problem. Distortions are caused above all by parasitic amplitude modulation connected with the presence of defects in the ferromagnetic coating of the tapes. In the present article, the authors examine these defects and describe a device allowing to count the exact number of defects in the tape. For the examination of the defects, the authors divide the defects into two groups according to the nature of the distortion they cause in the recorded signal. To the first group belong the defects connected with the non-uniformity of the magnetic characteristics of elementary sections of the magnetic carriers. To the second group belong the defects the consequence of which is an interrupted

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contact between the tape and the recording head. The appearance of a gap between the tape and the head brings about a considerable fluctuation of the signal level, especially when short wavelengths are recorded. Therefore, when defects of the second group are present, the depth of the dip in the reproduced signal depends on the recorded wavelength. The geometrical dimensions of the defects of the first group in the direction of scanning ($\Delta l_{\text{longit.}}$) are given by the relation:

$$\Delta l_{\text{longit.}} = vt \quad (1)$$

v being the velocity of the tape and t the duration of the decrease of the reproduced signal level. If the depth of the dip in the reproduced signal is determined by the geometrical dimension in the direction perpendicular to scanning, this dimension is given by:

$$\Delta C = C (1 - 10^{-b/20}) \quad (2)$$

where C is the width of the path of the record, and b is the depth of the dip in reproduction. The determination of the geometrical dimensions of the defects of the second group is much more difficult. The real geometrical dimension of the defect (Δl) is, however, much smaller than the section of the band ($\Delta l_{\text{equiv.}}$) along

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which the contact between the tape and the recording head is interrupted. Since the duration of the dip in the reproduction is determined by $\Delta l_{\text{equiv.}}$, it is appropriate to evaluate defects, not by Δl , but by $\Delta l_{\text{equiv.}}$ (which is much easier) and to resort to the following relations, analogous to (1) and (2):

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta l_{\text{equiv.}} &= vt \\ \Delta C_{\text{equiv.}} &= C (1 - 10^{-b/20}) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Assuming that the tape is sufficiently elastic and that its contact with the recording head is perfect in the absence of defects, it is possible to show that, for toroidal heads, the length of the tape section corresponding to the broken contact is:

$$\Delta l_{\text{equiv.}} = 2h \arccos \frac{R}{R+h} \quad (4)$$

where R is the radius of curvature of the head, and h is the height of the defect. In spite of the steps taken with a view to improving the quality of magnetic tapes, the tapes produced in the USSR at present still possess numerous defects. An experimental check of the quality of the tapes is therefore necessary. The magnetic recording laboratory of the Moskovskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut svyazi (Moscow Electrotechnical Institute of Communications) has developed a special electronic device allowing to count the exact number of defects in the tape and to estimate their equivalent dimensions. This device, called "counter of magnetic-

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carrier defects", counts the defects existing in the magnetic tape and carries out simultaneously their selection either according to the duration of the reproduction dips being caused, or according to $\Delta I_{equiv.}$ in five different channels (taking into account the band velocity). The selection of the defects according to $\Delta C_{equiv.}$ (level fluctuations) is carried out by varying the limiting level of an amplitude selector which is one of the component parts of the pulse-formation block described later. The counting device is designed for checking the tapes used for phototelegram reproduction. The minimum defect-magnitude ($\Delta I_{equiv. min}$) which can be detected by the device, equals the minimum wavelength of the record. Used with a M93-15 (MEZ-15) type magnetophone, the device can detect $\Delta I_{equiv. min} \approx 70$ microns at a tape velocity of 762 mm/sec. As for the selection of defects according to $\Delta C_{equiv.}$: $\Delta C_{min} = 100$ microns, the thickness of the recording head package being $C = 1$ mm. The channel selection of defects is so arranged that into each channel penetrate the defects causing the distortion of a determined facsimile-image section. Data on the dimensions of the defects getting into each channel are given in table I.

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Table I.

No. of channel	Duration of dip in reproduced signal (millisec)	Number of distorted picture-elements	Δ lequiv. (mm) at $v = 762$ mm/sec
I	25 - 50	50 - 100	19 - 38
II	10 - 25	20 - 50	7.6 - 19
III	5 - 10	10 - 20	3.8 - 7.6
IV	2 - 5	4 - 10	1.4 - 3.8
V	0.1 - 2	0.2 - 4	0.07 - 1.4

In the presence of defects producing distortion of more than a hundred picture-elements, an indicator operates in conjunction with a counter of slow dips. The counting device, as a whole, operates as follows: The signal from the reproduction amplifier is applied to the input of the device. If the reduced signal-level is below the limiting threshold determined by the formation block, this block will form a pulse the duration of which will be equal to the duration of the dip. The leading edge of this pulse triggers the kipp-relays which determine the duration of the reproduction dips that get into the corresponding channel. The pulses from

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the kipp-relays are delayed (by a delay-unit) for 20 microseconds, i.e. for the time necessary for the operation of the "mismatch circuits". These pulses, together with the pulse formed by the formation block, reach then the mismatch circuits of the corresponding channels. In the channels where the duration of the kipp-relay pulse is greater than the duration of the dip, pulses the duration of which is equal to the delay time will appear at the output of the mismatch circuit. The duration of the dip determines thus the presence or the absence of the signal at the output of the mismatch circuit of individual channels. These signals are applied to a decoder which decodes the received combination and triggers the terminal kipp-relay of the channel in the working range of which is situated the duration of the dip. The load of this kipp-relay is a CG-1 M/100 ("SB-1M/100") type counter. Two operating conditions of the counting device are possible: the "counting" condition and the "stop" condition. With the "counting" -condition, selection and counting of the defects in the tape take place. With the "stop" condition, the tape-driving mechanism is stopped at the moment of the appearance of the defect, and the existence of this defect is thus revealed. Experiments have shown that the most frequent defects are those with small equivalent dimensions (small Δl_{equiv}). It was also found that the majority of defects cause a decrease not exceeding 3 db

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Determining the irregularities ...

in the level of the reproduced signal. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: October 29, 1960.

11

GITLITS, M.V.; PATRUNOV, V.G.

Correction of halftone characteristics in magnetic recording of
phototelegraphic images. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; radiotekh. i
elektron. no.2:311-319 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya magnitnoy zapisi NIO Moskovskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi.
(Phototelegraphy)

S/108/62/017/004/010/010
D288/D301

6,5200

AUTHOR: Gitlits, M.V.

TITLE: Dynamic range of a magnetic tape recording channel

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 17, no. 4, 1962, 66 - 76

TEXT: Telemetry applications place higher demands on fidelity and signal-to-noise performance than audio tape recorders. The recording process is considered as a transmission channel with multiplicative interference by modulation phenomena, consisting of spurious AM due to non-homogeneous character of ferromagnetic particles and of spurious FM due to random deviation from average speed of the transport mechanism. Less important additive interference is mainly contributed by amplifier noise. A quantitative analysis of the effects of unwanted AM and FM follows. The first leads to a twofold effect, a cross-modulation of the wanted- by the interfering signal and a signal-to-noise deterioration. Spurious FM results in velocity modulation which is analyzed in terms of carrier frequency, max. modulation frequency and modulation index β , and also in unwanted AM; optimal choice of these parameters is discussed in the Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001126

S/0108/63/018/006/0036/0042

AUTHOR: Gitlits, M. V. Member of the Society (see Association) 44

TITLE: Correction of amplitude-frequency characteristic of magnetic-recording channel

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 18, no. 6, 1963, 36-42

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic recording

ABSTRACT: Factors determining the shape of amplitude-frequency and phase-frequency characteristics are theoretically considered. A linear circuit is suggested whose a.-f. and ph.-f. characteristics imitate those of the recording-playback channel and which allows for slot losses and playback-head differentiation. For both the differentiating and the flux-reading heads, the frequency-correction circuits are considered; the circuits do not distort the linear phase characteristic of the channel. "In conclusion the author wishes to express his deep appreciation to Prof. I. Ye. Goron and also to Candidate of Technical Sciences G. B. Davy*dov for their attention and a number of valuable advices used in this article." Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 7 figures, and 1 table.

Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electcommunications.

Card 1/21

GITLITS, M.V.

Passage of signal and noise through a magnetic recording channel.
Radiotekhnika 18 no.12:38-47 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Daystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radio-
tekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.

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GIT'LITS, M.V.

Carrying capacity of a magnetic recording channel. Radiotekhnika
20 no.3:43-46 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

I. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.

GITLITS, P. [Hitlits, P.]

Let's supply collective-farm construction with lime and cement
made by ourselves. Sil'.bud. 9 no.10:19-20 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya stroitel'stva Stalinskogo oblastnogo
upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Stalinsk Province--Building materials)

ABATUROV, A.I.; VINOGRADOV, M.A.; DUBROVA, G.B.; LOTOREV, L.M.; ZORIN, S.M.;
VASIL'YEV, A.A.; VOLOKITIN, A.S.; BUKOVETSKIY, A.I.; PEMAZKOV, M.S.;
MEZENTSEV, P.V.; YEGORKIN, N.I.; DANILOV, M.M.; LUKASHEV, M.Ya.;
MEYEROVICH, I.L.; KLYUCHEV, A.Ye.; SARYCHEV, V.G.; ZAVILOVICH, M.A.;
NOVOSEL'SKIY, N.M.; GITLITS, S.A.; REZNICHENKO, M.S.; MOROZ, L.P.;
KHETAGUROVA, F.V.; CHOGOVADZE, Sh.K.; RYBCHENKO, A.A.; BOCHAROVA, N.P.;
GAGLOYEVA, N.A.; KRYUKOVA, T.B.

Rubinshtein, Grigori Leonidovich; 1891-1959. Sov. torg. 33 no.12:56
D '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Rubinshtein, Grigori Leonidovich, 1891-1959)

BARSOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; BONIFAT'YEVA, Lidiya Ivanovna, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; BURENKO, Sergey Fedorovich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; GITLITS, Semen Aleksandrovich, dotsent, kand.ekonom.nauk; GUREVICH, Priam Vladimirovich, prof.; DARINSKIY, Anatoliy Viktorovich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; DOLININ, Aleksey Arkad'yevich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; DOROSHKEVICH, Lyudmila Ivanovna, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; YEFIMOVA, Yelena Semenovna, kand.geograf.nauk; LAVROV, Sergey Borisovich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; LEDOVSKIY, Stepan Ivanovich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; NEVEL'SHTEYN, Grigoriy Solomonovich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; NIKOLAYEVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; OGANEV, Vladimir Artem'yevich, kand.geograf.nauk; PINKHNSON, Dmitriy Moiseyevich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; POSPELOVA, Nataliya Georgiyevna, prof., doktor ekonom.nauk; SEMEVSKIY, Boris Nikolayevich, prof., doktor geograf.nauk; SUTYAGIN, Pavel Grigor'yevich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; SHTEYN, Viktor Moritsovich, prof., doktor ekonom.nauk; YEROFEEV, I.A., red.; SMIRNOVA, N.P., red.; TYUTYUNNIK, S.G., red.kart; BORISKINA, V.I., red.kart; KOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Economic geography of foreign countries; student manual] Ekonomicheskaya geografiya zarubezhnykh stran; posobie dlia studentov. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 702 p. # maps (MIRA 13:12)

(Geography, Economic)

SAMSONOV, G.V.; YEL'KIN, G.E.; GITMAN, A.I.

Frontal displacement chromatography of albomycin on cation
exchange resins. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.15:211-219 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(ALBOMYCIN) (CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)
(BASE-EXCHANGING COMPOUNDS)

AZAROV, S.A.; BRUSILOVSKIY, M.I.; ZHABOVSKIY, A.F.; GITMAN, E.S.

Modernization of the worm apparatus for peacemeal unloading of
stiff leather. Kosh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.12:10-12 D '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Leather industry—Equipment and supplies)
(Loading and unloading)

GITMAN, F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOTSERKOVSKIY, I.I., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Installing a foundation with antivibration mountings for a drop
hammer. Prom. stroi. i inzh. soor. 4 no.1:29-31 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Machinery—Foundations)

GITMAN, F.M.; BELOTSERKOVSKIY, I.Ya., dotsent.

Foundations under sectional reinforced-concrete columns. Stroi.prom. 31
no.10:46-47 0 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy inshenerno-stroitel'nyy institut. (Foundations)

BELOTSERKOVSKIY, I.Ya., dotsent; GITMAN, Y.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

МАШИНОСТРОЕНИЕ

Experimental testing of the performance of trestle bridges. Stroi.
prom. 31 no.11:46 N '53. (MLRA 6:12)

(Railroad bridges) (Trestles)

FISHMAN, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GITMAN, F.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Large-size panels for floors with elongated slag concrete linings.
Stroi.prom. 33 no.3:13-16 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Floors, Concrete)

KANISHCHEV, V.G., inzhener; KANEVSKIY, S.B., inzhener; ROGINSKIY, M.Z.,
inzhener; GITMAN, F.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Large-panel slabs for flooring of industrial buildings.
Stroi. prom. 33 no.4:12-14 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Pridneprovskiy Promstroyproyekt (for Kanishchev, Kanevskiy).
2. Zavod Stroydetal' (for Roginskiy).
3. Dneprovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Gitman)
(Floors, Concrete)

GITMAN, P.M., kand.tekhn.nauk.

~~Constructing power hammer foundations with antivibration mountings.~~
Stroi. prom. 36 no.8:9-12 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Foundations) (Machinery--Vibration)

GITMAN, F.H. (Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye); PPVADKO, V.M.
(Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye); SUL'KIN, I.G. (Dnepropetrovsk,
Zaporozh'ye); RADIK, L.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye)

Constructive solution for supporting structures of ventilators.
Vod. i san. tekhn. no.2:31-32 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Fans, Electric)

GITMAN, F.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using reinforced concrete in the manufacture of machinery.
Mashinstroenie no.4:74-77 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Machinery--Construction)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

GITMAN, F.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Laying foundations under the equipment of rolling mills.
Prom. stroi. 41 no.4:54-55 Ap '64.

GITMAN, F.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some problems of fastening anchor bolts. Prom.stroi. 43
no.12:13-17 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

GITMAN, F.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some problems in using reinforced concrete in the
manufacture of machinery. Vest.mashinostr. 46 no.1:
45-47 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

GITMAN, F. YE.

Dissertation: "Prefabricated Monolithic Prestressed Ferroconcrete Structures." Cand Tech Sci, Central Sci Res Inst of Industrial Structures, Moscow, 1951. (Referativnyi Zhurnal-- Mekhanika, Moscow, Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

GITMAN, F. Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Columns with prestressed spiral reinforcement. Bet. 1 zhel.-bet.
no. 7:246-250 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Columns, Concrete)

GITMAN, F.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Some problems in calculating rigidity and crack resistance in
prestressed reinforced bend elements. Bet.1 shel.-bet. no.10:
258-363 0 '56. (NLSA 9:11)
(Prestressed concrete--Testing)

GITMAN, F.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KISELEV, Ye. S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Anchoring made of prestressed-reinforced concrete for supporting
mine workings. Krepl. gor. vyr. ugol'. shakht no. 1:175-187 '57.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennykh
sooruzheniy(for Gitman). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
ugol'nyy institut(for Kiselev).
(Mine timbering)
(Reinforced concrete constructions)

GITMAN, F.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Testing cylindrical prestressed spiral concrete columns. Trudy
NIIZHB no. 3:204-235 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Columns, Concrete--Testing)

GITMAN, F.Ye.; KHOTIMYEV, L.V.

~~The DA-7~~ mobile machine for reeling up reinforcements. Biol. tekhn.-
ekon. inform. no. 4:45-46 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

AUTHOR: Gitman, F. Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Garden-Frames Made From Precast Prestressed Reinforced Concrete

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelenobeton, 1959, Nr 3, pp 133-136 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the technology and production methods used in the manufacture of a garden-frame designed by the Laboratory for Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions of TsNIPS. Details of the conveyor and stand systems employed are given. Up till now reinforced concrete garden-frames requires a considerable quantity of steel and concrete. The garden-frame described here, designed by Professor V. V. Mikhaylov, eliminates many shortcomings of existing methods. It is strong, cracks do not appear in the concrete, the construction is much lighter than previous types and can support high loads. Fig 1 shows details of the frame. Some variants to this frame were designed by G. I. Berdichevskiy and S. L. Litver, Candidates of Technical Sciences. The frames are supported on concrete boards 3.32 m long and 40 mm thick, and are easily transported

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MIKHAYLOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GITMAN, F.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk;
RUDENKO, I.F., inzh.; SEVRUK, P.P., inzh.

Automatic vibration and pressure molding line at the Reinforced
Concrete Research Institute. Trudy NIIZHB no.21:161-190 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Prestressed concrete)

MIKHAYLOV, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHUAN YUN'-YUAN' [Huang Yün-yüan],
prof.; GITMAN, F.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUDENKO, I.F., inzh.

Elements of the theory of molding thin-walled elements by vibration
and pressure. Trudy NIIZHB no.21:191-211 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mikhaylov, Rudenko). 2. Zhank-
hayskiy politekhnicheskii institut, Kitayskaya Narodnaya Respublika
(for Khuan Yun'-yuan'). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'-
stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mikhaylov).
(Prestressed concrete)

MIKHAYLOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KHUAN YUN'-YUAN' [Huang Yün-yüan], prof.; GITMAN, F.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUDENKO, I.F., inzh.

Evaluation of the molding properties of concrete mixes. Trudy
NIIZHB no.21:258-285 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mikhaylov, Rudenko).
 2. Shankhayskiy politekhnicheskii institut, Kitayskaya Narodnaya Respublika (for Khuan Yun'-yuan'). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mikhaylov).
- (Precast concrete)

MIKHAYLOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GITMAN, F.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk;
PISKOVITIN, M.I., inzh.

Manufacture of prestressed concrete elements on the mechanized
unit developed by the Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Research
Institute. Trudy NIIZHB no.27:5-48 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Prestressed concrete)

GITMAN, F.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; OLIMPIYEV, V.G., inzh.

The functioning of prestressed multi-ribbed and composite
roof slabs subject to flexure. Trudy NIIZHB no.27:84-102
'62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Roofing—Testing)

MIKHAYLOV, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; GILMAN, E.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KARAKOVSKIY, A.K., inzh.

[Apartment houses of a frame-panel system] Zhilye zdanija ramno-panel'noi sistemy. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 101 s. (MIRA 18:3)

SHCHIPAKIN, L.N., otv.red.; MASLOV, M.F., inzh., sam.otv.red.; GITMAN,
I.B., red.; SOKOLOVA, A.D., red.; SHNEYDEROV, R.G., red.

[Assembly of structural elements] Montazh stroitel'nykh
konstruktsii. Moskva, TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1958.
32 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Prometal'-
konstruktsiya." 2. Proyektnyy institut Prometal'konstruktsiya
(for Maslov).
(Aluminum, Structural)

GITMAN, I.B., inzhener.

Tower cranes produced by the "Steel Construction Trust". Mekh.
stroi. 4 no.2:12-15 F '47. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Stal'konstruktsiya.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

GITMAN, I.B., inzhener.

~~Electric winches.~~ Electric winches. Mekh.stroi. 4 no.12:6-9 D '47.

(MLRA 9:3)

1. Promstal'montazh.

(Winches)

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GITMAN, I. B.

PA 28T35

USSR/Engineering
Construction, Steel
Hoists

Jul 1947

"Mounting Guy Derricks of the 'Stal'konstruktsiya'
Trust," I. B. Gitman, Engr, Promstal'montazh, 2 pp

"Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva" No 7

Discussion of the use of stationary guy derricks in
mounting steel construction in industrial buildings.

12

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VELIKHOV, P.P., [deceased] laureat Stalinskoy premii; GITMAN, I.B., laureat Stalinskoy premii; SOKOLOVA, A.D., laureat Stalinskoy premii; KHODOV, M.P., laureat Stalinskoy premii; SOKOLOVSKIY, D.I., inzhener, retsenzent; OSTOL'SKIY, V.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Special cranes for the erection of building structures] Spetsial'nye krany dlia montazha stroitel'nykh konstruksii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 205 p. (MLRA 7:5)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.) (Building)

GITMAN, I.B., laureat Stalinskoy premii.

"Building cranes; a reference manual." Reviewed by I.B.Gitman. Stroi.
prom.33 no.10:47-48 0 '55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

GITMAN, I.B., inzh.; SHCHIPAKIN, L.N.

The BK-1/25 assembly tower crane with the lifting capacity of
75 t. Nov.tekh.mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 21 no.9:5-10
S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Proyektnyy institut Promstal'konstruktsiya.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

DISPATCH, P.I.; TITAN, I.R.

Some notes of the mechanism of the transfer of the virus.
Trudy GIPK no.49:289-315

(U.S. 1941)

BROUNSHTEYN, B.I.; GITMAN, I.R.; ZHELEZNYAK, A.S.

Mass transfer into spherical drops. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.6:1336-1338
Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh
protssessov. Submitted July 4, 1964.

GITMAN, I.I.; KARPOVA-MENNA, Ye.I.

Activity of A.A. Iacnevskii in the field of the development
of horticulture in our country: on the occasion of the 100th
anniversary of his birth. Bot. zhur. 49 no.2:204-205 F '64.
(Vost. 1964)

GITMAN, L.S.

Some recollections about Artur Arturovich. Trudy VIER no.23:
49-51 '64.

Literary heritage of A.A. Iachevskii. Ibid.:118-142

(MIRA 19:2)

AKSEL'ROD, Isay Solomonovich; AFAN^{AS}'YEV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich;
VEYNBLAT, Boris Markovich; GITMAN, Mark Borisovich, kand.
tekhn. nauk; DUBROVSKIY, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KAMENTSEV,
Vladimir Petrovich; KAMINSKIY, Boris Aleksandrovich, kand.
tekhn. nauk; KOLOKOLOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; EPSHTEYN,
Anatoliy Mordukhovich, prof.; KIRILLOV, V.S., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red.; GOLUBKOVA, Ye.S., red.

[Road engineer's manual; the construction of bridges and
culverts] Spravochnik inzhenera-dorozhnika; stroitel'stvo
mostov i trub. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 735 p.

(MIRA 18:7)

USSR/Electricity - Distribution
Systems

Sep 52

"Problems of Farm Electrification in the Regions of the Great Construction Projects of Communism," M. I. Gitman, Engr, "Giprosel'elektro"

"Elektrichestvo" No 9, pp 28-35

Article is a paper which was read by author at a conference held 24-26 Mar 52 by the Committee for Cooperation With the Great Const Projects of Communism, Presidium, Acad Sci

232751

USSR. Gives brief characteristics of farm loads in the irrigated regions around the Kuybyshev hydroelec power station. Compares parameters of 10- and 35-kv systems and substations. Submitted 24 May 52.

232751

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 1225
Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 20/34
Author : Gitman, M. I., Eng.
Title : Selection of nominal value of voltage loss in lighting networks of industrial enterprises (Article by N. K. Arkhipov, Elektrichestvo, No. 5, 1954) (Discussion)
Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 12, 74, D 1954
Abstract : N. K. Arkhipov correctly stated that lighting networks cannot be calculated according to standardized voltage losses, without checking voltage deviations at the consumer. This problem, according to the author, should be discussed on a much wider basis.
Institution : Giprosel'elektro (State Institute for Planning Electrification of Agriculture)
Submitted : No date

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 4133

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 20/33

Author : Gitman, M. I., Eng., Moscow

Title : Technical and economic calculation of city cable networks. (Discussion of the article of V. A. Kozlov, this journal, No. 11, 1954).

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 12, 69-70, D 1955

Abstract : The author states that V. A. Kozlov in his article did not take into consideration such important factors as the value of voltage losses. In addition his selection of economical cable sections in high voltage lines is based on erroneous assumptions and the unit price of lost energy is incorrectly selected. He welcomes, however, the initiative of V. A. Kozlov and suggests further study of the subject.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

AUTHORS: 1) Gitman, M. I., Engineer, 2) Kozlov, V. A., SOV/105-58-9-20/34
Engineer (Leningrad)

TITLE: For an Advancement in Electric Power Engineering (Elektro-
energetiku - na novuyu stupen')

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 83 - 85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Discussion contributions to the paper by S.M.Gortinskiy
and I.A.Syromyatnikov in Elektrichestvo, 1957, Nr 10.
1) One cause for the growing number of small- and
smallest-size power stations is the erroneous belief
that power transmission will be economically justified only
if it meets the 1 kW per 1 km rule. The investments
made in constructing a long transmission line, and
taking up service, may cost as much as, and even more,
than the installation of a local power station. However,
these expenses will as a rule pay off within 3 years.
The capacity of the transmission line will always exceed
that of the local power station. Some examples are
given for this fact. At present, forestry and agriculture
of the Komi National Area are served by a great number
of small power stations. The possibility of serving this

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For an Advancement in Electric Power Engineering

SOV/155-34-2-20/34

area from the Perm hydroelectric power station over a 110 kV transmission line of length of 330 km was studied by the Giprokommunenergo. It turned out that even for existing load conditions - 11 million kW hours per years - the net costs would amount to 36 kopecks per kW_{yr}, the amortization time of 5,5 years, may be considered as being normal. The investigations carried out by the Giprokommunenergo have shown that 440 cities from the 857 ones lying on the territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic already receive power from the grid, while another 386 can be connected with it during the next 5 to 8 years, and only 31 cities would need local power stations, 11 of which only temporarily. The author asks for new forms of organization to give all electric utilities of one district a uniform management. The technical management of the ministry of electric power stations has already passed a number of resolutions concerning simplified, cheaper connection of new areas to the power grids. However, Sovnarkhoz power managements do not conform to these resolutions, but impose quite

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For an Advancement in Electric Power Engineering

SOV/105-08-9-20/34

unjustified, heavy conditions on users, thus defeating execution of the resolutions. 2) Here some problems of development of urban distribution systems are discussed. The urban distribution systems are insufficiently developed, the engineering standard being inadequate. Operation is very expensive, and the energy and power losses are inadmissibly high. The required funds must be assigned, and the production of conductors, cables, contactors, protecting relay equipment, etc. must be increased. It is time for a complete automatization of urban distribution networks.

ASSOCIATION: 1) Giprokommunenergo (Giprokommunenergo)

GITAN, A.I., Inc.

Conceding U.S. military facilities "Overcoming of the difficulty in
electric power plants" and the "Overcoming of the difficulty in

(127A 16:3)

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GITMAN, Solomon Moiseyevich

1964

Donnaology

DECEASED

c. '64

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Tube for introduction of oxygen into liquid metal. N. S. Fortunatov and E. B. Olizman. Russ. 66,111, Nov. 30, 1959. The outer refractory cover of the tube consists of a mass of magnesite, alumina and C.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1959-1960

1959-1960

1959-1960

1959-1960

1959-1960

1959-1960

1959-1960

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1959-1960

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Variation of the electric conductivity of a xylene solution of aluminum bromide. V. A. Plotnikov and E. B. Gliman. *Zapiski Inst. Khim., Akad. Nauk U. R. S. S. R.* 7, 351-5 (in Russian, 350-60; in German, 300-1) (1940).—The sp. elec. cond. of a xylene soln. with 20 mol. % of Al-Br₃ increases with time. The increase is especially great during the first hrs. after the prepn., then the increase becomes smaller, and finally after 10-15 days it becomes practically const. The sp. elec. cond. of the soln. at 13° increases 56 fold in 19 days, at 18° it increases 70 fold in 18 days, and at 25° it increases 19 fold in 16 days. This increase is not due to the decompos. of the soln. but to the formation of a new complex electrolyte. R. Z. Kainich

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The Electrolytic Deposition of Zirconium. V. A. Plotnikov and E. B. Gijman (Zhur. Priklad. Khim., 1948, 18, (8), 836-837). [In Russian]. Zirconium powder is obtained on electrolysis of baths containing the following molten salts: (a) KCl , NaF , ZrO_2 ; (b) KCl , NaF , ZrF_4 ; (c) KCl , NaF , ZrF_4 ; (d) KCl , NaF , ZrF_4 ; (e) ZrCl_4 , NaCl . In the majority of cases, on electrolysis a black deposit containing 70-80% of zirconium is obtained. However, from a molten mixture of NaCl , KCl , and 20-35% K_2ZrF_6 at c.d. 0.5 amp./dm.² and 700°C, a gray powder containing 80-90% zirconium separates out, while on electrolysis of molten K_2ZrF_6 at 0.5 amp./dm.² using a molybdenum cathode, a compact layer of metallic zirconium is obtained. -N. A.

ASB S.E.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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***Compact and Powdery Electrolytic Deposits of Cadmium and of Manganese.**
O. Kudra and E. Giltman (Zhur. Priklad. Khim., 1947, 20, 603-612; C. Abs., 1948, 42, 1824).--[In Russian]. Current/voltage curves were taken with a const. anode surface of 216 mm.² and three platinum cathodes of (I) 216, (II) 84, and (III) 17 mm.², permitting 3 consecutive readings at widely different c.d. with the same current intensity. In solutions of $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.6-20%), transition from compact to powdery deposits is sudden and is accompanied by a discontinuous jump ΔE of the decomposition potential on curve II; ΔE increases with dilution, from 0.24 to 0.94 V. between 20 and 0.6%; i.e. whereas the first decomposition potential (E_1) is independent of the concentration (~2.2 V.), the second (E_2), corresponding to deposition of powdery cadmium, is variable. The magnitude and the increase of ΔE with increasing dilution are even more marked in solutions of hydrogen, particularly as hydrogen does accompany perfectly compact deposition, and increased acidity favours compactness, not pulverulence. A discontinuous ΔE (of ~1.8 V.) appears also in the electrolysis of 0.05% H_2SO_4 and, since it is observed only on curve III, is obviously due to a cathodic process; in 7% HCl , discontinuities are seen on all 3 curves, corresponding to three values of $E \sim 1.4, 1.8$, and 2.35 V.; the first two, found on curves I and II, correspond to evolution of chlorine and oxygen at the anode, while the third, found only in III, must be linked with a new cathodic process. In 1% $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, E_1 (on curve I) ~ 1.8 V. corresponds to evolution of hydrogen; E_2 (II) ~ 2.75 V., to compact manganese; E_3 (III) ~ 3.21 V., to powdery manganese; similarly, in 0.15% $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, E_1 (I) ~ 1.75 V. (H_2), E_2 (II) ~ 2.5 V. (compact Mn), E_3 (III) ~ 3.0 V. (powdery Mn). At various concentrations of either MnSO_4 or $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\Delta E = E_2 - E_1$ is practically independent of the dilution; only $\Delta E = E_3 - E_2$ increases with dilution. The discontinuous ΔE which coincides with pulverulent deposits

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points to discharge of complex ions, the presence of which must thus be assumed even in simple electrolytes, and this is borne out by other (oscillographic and A.C. electrolysis) observations.

GITMAN, E.

USSR/Chemistry - Electrolysis
Chemistry - Anions

Mar 1948

"The Problem of the Influence of Anions of Electrode Processes," C. Kudra, E. Gitman,
5 pp

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXI, No 3

For cadmium and manganese nitrate solutions, the potentials of formation of loose cathode deposits are sensibly lower than those for solution of other salts of these metals. It was suggested that this was connected with the oxidizing action of the NO_3^- ion. The described experiments with zinc and lead salts at various densities, however, show that this is not the case. Submitted 2 Jun 1947

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PA 75T20

GITMAN, YE

USSR/Chemistry - Electrolysis
Chemistry - Nickel Salts

Apr 1948

"The Meaning of the Second Potential in Nickel Salt
Solutions," O. Kudra and Ye. Gitman, 6 pp

"Zhur Priklad Khimii" Vol XXI, No 4

Description of a visual method of determining I-V
curve for various cathode current densities acting
on nickel salt solutions. Clarifies reasons for
chemical polarization in simple salt solutions, and
explains role of anions in this process. Submitted
2 Jun 1947.

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